



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND ACQUISITION  
1000 NAVY PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

OCT 16 2000

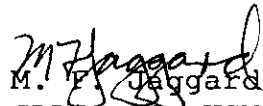
MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

Subj: PRICING ISSUES IN FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CONTRACTS

Encl: (1) USD(A&T) memo dated September 27, 2000

Enclosure (1) is forwarded for your information and action, as appropriate. The Under Secretary of Defense has reiterated DoD's policy on the submission of certified cost or pricing data in competitively priced foreign military sales contracts. This policy is incorporated into the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) at 225.7303(b).

Please ensure that all contracting personnel who deal with foreign military sales are aware of this policy.

  
M. F. Haggard  
CAPT, SC, USN  
Executive Director (Acting)  
Acquisition & Business Management

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Subj: PRICING ISSUES IN FOREIGN MILITARY SALES CONTRACTS

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Prepared By: K. Wright (703) 602-2806



ACQUISITION AND  
TECHNOLOGY

## THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3010 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3010

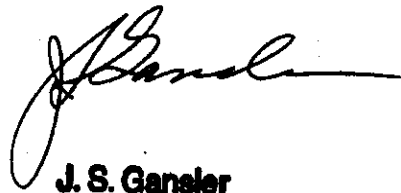
SEP 27 2000

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS  
ATTN: SERVICE ACQUISITION EXECUTIVES

Subject: Pricing Issues in Foreign Military Sales Contracts

I want to reinforce the Department's policy on the submission of certified cost or pricing data in competitively priced foreign military sales contracts. Last July, the Director of Defense Procurement clarified DoD's requirement for pricing foreign military sales contracts. When foreign governments conduct a competition for a weapon system and a U.S. system is selected, that competition should determine the price to be paid. This is true even if the sale is then processed as a foreign military sale and even if DoD is buying the same item sole source. If the contracting officer determines that adequate price competition has occurred, the submission of certified cost or pricing data shall not be required.

This policy was incorporated into the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (DFARS) at 225.7303(b). I am attaching copies of the July 13, 1999, memorandum and DFARS 225.7303(b). Please forward this information to those in your organization who deal with foreign military sales in order to ensure they are aware of the Department's policy.



J. S. Gansler

Attachments:  
As stated



ENCLOSURE(1)



ACQUISITION AND  
TECHNOLOGY

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON DC 20301-3000

July 13, 1999

DP/CPF

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTORS OF DEFENSE AGENCIES  
DEPUTY FOR ACQUISITION AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT,  
ASN(RD&A)/ABM  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AIR FORCE  
(CONTRACTING)  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (PROCUREMENT)  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT  
(DLSC/DLA)

Subject: Pricing Issues in Foreign Military Sales Contracts

I want to clarify the requirements for pricing foreign military sales (FMS) contracts, including the treatment of offset costs.

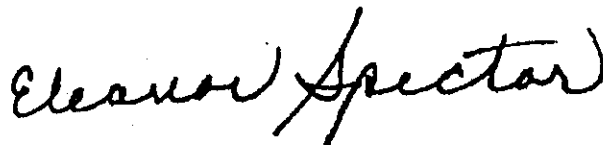
In today's global marketplace, there is significant competition for sales of military equipment, with U.S. systems competing against foreign systems and other U.S. systems (for example, F-15 vs. F-16) to meet foreign governments' requirements. In these situations, competitions run by foreign governments should determine the price to be paid. This is true even if the sale to the foreign government is then processed as a foreign military sale and even if DoD is buying the same item sole source. The contracting officer should consult with the foreign government through security assistance personnel to determine whether adequate price competition occurred. If so, this meets the requirement of FAR 15.403-1(b)(1), which states that the submission of certified cost or pricing data shall not be required when the contract price is based on adequate price competition. No further data to support the price should be requested.

In pricing noncompetitive FMS contracts where cost or pricing data is obtained, DFARS 225.7303-2(a) instructs contracting officers to recognize the reasonable and allocable costs of doing business with a foreign government, including offset implementation costs, except when the purchase is financed with funds made available on a nonrepayable basis. In 1995, the language at DFARS 225.7303-2(a)(3) was changed to allow all costs of implementing an offset agreement. There appear to be differences in how this



ATTACHMENT (1)

language is being interpreted and implemented. Contracting officers should treat all offset costs as allowable FMS contract costs. To disallow such costs means that U.S. companies must absorb offset costs that are required by the foreign government as a condition of making the sale. It is only reasonable that foreign governments that require offsets should bear the costs of those offsets.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Eleanor Spector". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Eleanor R. Spector  
Director, Defense Procurement

**225.7303 Pricing acquisitions for FMS.**

(a) Price FMS contracts using the same principles as are used in pricing other defense contracts. Application of the pricing principles in FAR Parts 15 and 31 to an FMS contract may result in prices that differ from other defense contract prices for the same item due to the considerations in this section.

(b) If the foreign government has conducted a competition resulting in adequate price competition (see FAR 15.403-1(b)(1)), the contracting officer must not require the submission of cost or pricing data. The contracting officer should consult with the foreign government through security assistance personnel to determine if adequate price competition has occurred.